

yesterday, the cases in was first, the disorderly in my warrant with the sum of \$12 on enforcing 12 and count sentenced to two on a charge of insufficient 44, no occasion, for Auburn-street, Cornwell-street, James in gasol, for 21 days in the toll whilst the using obscene other fined 20s., an idle and disreputable, with hard loaded guilty to property of one imprisonment, loaded guilty to on the residence he received an amusement, with in the Charge and Mr. G. mens Division. 2, were ordered a copy of the originals of an architect er, 23, abso in gasol for in month's im Crown-street. 2, days' pool for thoroughfare, and in a penalty language and Dyson, 35, on of 40s., or 30 obscene language locking a lane 30; Alfred Ward fined 20s. an unfit state on the owners, were causing horses to be worked

P., presided on for being drunk William John travelling in a he pleaded 2, deposed to 30 p.m. train, or his ticket, 30. Detr of liquor on his pocket next by tickets which and stated that in the week to travel from to be in question. a distress.

and an inquest at circumstances woman named No. 4, 4, on Satur- is to the effect of calling of her arrest and nearly and succeeded al, with the aid neill, and her to prevent her ally got worse, or called in the street, who pre- to be applied by request and, but she sub- on of the body, in her heart. The to travel from natural

held an inquest on the death dead body was asperdown, on and George North King- was a native occupation of by his wife evening of the purpose of the When he left al, according al at suicide, right side in bank 10ft. in is the hat was it was found the A bag, a gin arting belonged of the water- ey on Tuesday to the dis- Saturday. The drowned, and appearance appearing evidence to show

MOUNTAINS.

HERALD.

in the very erro- an explorer's tree found to Black- round it, and a ere erected by the al to preserve the eastworth, being attempt to cross ay, A.D. 1813." at deeply in the st-murdered van-

go made one at- go as far as passed on and in the inscrip- g innumerable b. They then see the Vale of wrote of the colony from a on a continent." is. the mountains, George Blais, in voyage of over the Sirratts that ll followers he the great barrier to the north- until forced to the other explorer He erected a on the eighth 1813, they found idently of some he had crested, some treasure to be the one journey. That the mountains, ag got thus far, a, reporting on message even for a e far as the satis- a this probably al on a tree? as which show would cause a romantic and may throw

will correct the of May, 1813, of Blais may open the way with the place. ce of the most erative men the meaning feature

B. B. BOYCE.

but no business was effected in that line. Appended

the details :—

THOROUGHBRED STALLION.

On account of Mr. John Hamilton, Wentworthville.
Br h Lotterer, by Saunterer, aged—Mr. Edey, 155 guineas.

AQUATICS.
Peter Kenan arrived at the city last evening, from home at Central City, in the Mackebury district. He took up his quarters at Jordan's hotel, at Hyde, and will commence to train for his match with the German, Peter, plater, at the 10th September. Kenan appeared to be enjoying the best of health, and was assisted by his father and his brother Thomas. The late Nelson will assist him in his river and shore work, and will be in the boat with him, and will be forthright, and steady work will be the order of the day. Edward Hanlan is still training on the Nepean River.

CHRISTIANITY.
Chris. Nelson and Henry E. Seale are now tracing the Parramatta for their match, which takes place 14th prox. Nelson has been doing river-work for some time, and has been in the water only twice since water yesterday. Seale, who is being trained by Matterson, is training from Hanlan's old shed at village. Nelson is located at Hyde. Jorgensen is under the study.

INTER-BOAT.

TWO HANDICAP MATCHES FOR CUBA SHOOTING.

Two handicap matches for Cuba shooting were right, were shot off on Saturday by the members New South Wales Gun Club, with the following results:

	FIRST CLASS.	
Saltmarsh (29)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 D
H. M. Pattison [31]	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
" " " "	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
Paton (27)	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
Lewiswood (51)	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
" " " "	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
H. M. Woodhouse [31]	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
G. E. Modier (3)	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
" " " "	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1
Clyde (31)	1 1 1 1 1 6 1 1 1 1

SECOND CLASS.

Clark*	.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 W
J. Sheldon	.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Miley	.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
" " " "	.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[illegible]

porary character in the primitive church, which, from the Scripture itself were not to endure beyond the Apostolic age. Of that nature was the office of the church duty was to bear witness of the resurrection, make the charge of all the churches, but which of them, as no successors in it were ever appointed, the church itself ceased to exist, and the apostles in the same description, and as their duties ceased in the Apostles in the creation of the first churches, the disciples together, and uniting them in church, so they entirely ceased when the work was completed in the same way the gifts of healing, speaking in tongues, and all the miraculous powers exercised

[illegible]

covelousness of men, it gradually lost trace of its original design and character. The first step in this corruption was the raising of one bishop over the others, there being, according to the original constitution of the church, two or more in every congregation; the elevation of one to govern singly tended in place to lower the rest, and ultimately to displace them altogether, and to place every church under the charge of one bishop. Afterwards, the office and jurisdiction of the bishop was further extended, when placed as the ruler over a whole district or diocese.

hending many churches, all of which, with several
were subjected to the spiritual rule of one bishop,
bishop, again, and the other inferior prelates, or
bishops, who were deprived of all voice in the
choice of these spiritual shepherds, or ended in
which was called the church, or endowed it with
of funds to furnish a permanent stipend for
which power of nomination was considered
which power was not only lawfully, but was
sold in the market of avarice. In the
progress of things there arose a higher order of the
which was not only lawfully, but was
times, a practice previously unknown in the world,
whole system was unwarranted by any part of the
word. It cannot be supposed that in such a
not only raised up a new order of prelates, but
extensive provinces, and exercising all power, both
and spiritual, they would be satisfied to owe their
accordingly, they soon made it appear that their
on this subject were of no common kind, as in the
of time they laid claim to the same, as in the
of the church, and a new system of slavery.

the produce of labour, the profits of trade, and other returns. The ground of this claim was laid, not on any legal title, but on the principle of justice, and the equity of the Mosaic law, long abolished, were pleaded and applied to justify that extraordinary measure, wholly adverse to the Gospel rule, and the Christian spirit. The same principle was applied to the sale of tithes, and in all other exactions, taxes, and impositions upon towns and cities for raising large revenues in order to maintain the church, and the military establishment, and to support the power of the kings and nobles of the world, by whose authority all these exactions were sanctioned, and made part of the laws of the country. The payment of the tithes was levied by the church, and the payment of the arrears was levied by the crown, and, when necessary, by military force. I made this long quotation in order to show that the subject of this long and tedious letter is written, and I am sure many of your readers will read with pleasure. As the subject of this quotation is the most important, I thought it would be well to write, and to say how low thought of by the bulk of the people, and how great ignorance that is abroad in regard to it. Such a subject your correspondents will not touch, and in the interest

[illegible]

Special Advertisements:

the temperance cause congratulated him upon the success of his mission.

THE Hon. W. Frederick Taylor, of Brisbane, has been appointed president of the Section of Medicine of the Intercolonial Medical Congress to be held at Melbourne.

THE effects of the drought are said to be seriously felt in the Canowindra district.

THE verdict returned at an inquest held at Harrison's mill, Port Adelaide, was no conclusive evidence as to

concerning the was that there how the fire

On the recommendation of the Goldfields Committee, it is intended to greatly augment the mineral exhibits from New Zealand at the Melbourne Exhibition.

A MAN and his wife at Roma (Q.) drank dilute strychnine under the idea that it was hop bitters. The woman died, but the man is recovering.

CAPTAIN HATWARD, of the S.S. Mariposa, received instructions while at Auckland to remain in Austraia, in order to watch over the interests of the Oceanic Company. It is believed in New Zealand that a general lock-out is meditated.

THE Rev. Thomas Grant, Principal of the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, states to our Melbourne correspondent, that he prefers the Canadian system of education to the Victorian, as it permits religious teaching in schools, with separate schools for Roman Catholics.

SINCE last Wednesday no less than 45,000 sheep reached Melbourne by rail.

The entries in all the sections for live stock at the National Association Annual Exhibition, to be held at Brisbane to-day, are said to be numerous and excellent.

A SALE of pedigree horse stock was held at Inglis's Bazaar yesterday. The attendance of buyers was meagre, and bidding rather slow. The sales numbered eight, for a total of 1048 guineas.

THE Tasmanian Court at the Melbourne Exhibition is described by our special reporters. The colony appears to be worthily represented.

THE R.M.S. *Cuzco* sails for London to-day. She has over 1000 bales of this season's wool under hatch.

A RESOLUTION has been carried at Grafton approving of the majority fund of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and a sum of £200 has been promised.

RABBITS are reported to be on the increase in the Manildra District. No less than 80,000 were counted

At a meeting at the Balmain Town-hall last night, it was resolved that in consequence of the rapidly increasing traffic over Iron Cove bridge it was expedient to urge the Government to commence, without further delay, the construction of the Field of Mars tramline, which it had been agreed, at the last meeting, to construct.

The new high-level bridge over the Wyang Creek, at Yarramalong, has been formally opened for traffic by Mr. Stevenson, and christened "The Stevenson Bridge" by Miss Chapman.

If the Hunter River coal-miners desire to win the sympathy of the public, they will

have to recede from the position they have so hastily and unfortunately taken up. The public cannot be expected to enter into all the technical details in dispute between the proprietors of certain collieries and the miners who have been working for them. The case for both sides has not, in that aspect, been fully stated, and if it were it would not be fully understood. The

one thing which can be understood so the public is that, whereas the miners have been professing a desire to negotiate with the proprietors a general agreement under which work could be carried on and contingent difficulties could be settled, they have adopted a course of action which could only have one result with men of independence and self-respect, viz., to render negotiation impossible. If the miners cannot at present see this, it is a matter for regret. Perhaps reflection

during the fortnight preceding the threatened strike will bring them clearer light. The proceedings at the meeting on Saturday between the representatives of the two associations point to the conclusion that on the miners' side, at any rate, there has been insufficient reflection hitherto.

From the close of 1873 until the beginning of 1887 the relations between the coal

owners and the miners in the Hunter River district were regulated by an agreement between their respective associations. That agreement was terminated, partly through the action of the miners at Lambton, and partly because the Owners' Association, dissatisfied with its operation, wished to bring it to a close. During the early part of 1887 there were conferences between the

parties with a view to the adoption of a new agreement, but they were fruitless, and work was carried on as best it could be without any general agreement until the middle of the present year. But the idea of an agreement was not abandoned, by the miners at least. They prepared one in accordance with their own views, and, having invited the proprietors to a con-

ference on the 21st July, produced their agreement, apparently with the idea that it should be then and there adopted, or in any case formally discussed. No one who had fairly considered the position and just claims of the proprietors could have expected their representatives to deal with the matter in this summary way. They had an indisputable right to take suffi-

cient time to consider the provisions of the proposed agreement, some of which were seen at a glance to be objectionable, and to formulate amendments, or prepare a draft agreement of their own for submission to a renewed conference of both parties. This right was recognised at the conference on the 21st July, and an adjournment of fourteen days was agreed upon for the express pur-

pose of providing an opportunity for its exercise. The miners' representatives, in assenting to this, practically pledged themselves to allow the coalowners a free hand in their preparations for the next meeting. The understanding implied by the proceedings on the 21st July was that the negotiations for the adoption of a new agreement should be conducted in view

of propositions formally drafted after long consideration on both sides. The miners had prepared theirs; the owners, if they were to meet them on an equal footing, must have time to prepare theirs. The essence of the thing was that there should be no surprise, no advantage on either side; that both parties should come together on level ground. The agreement was to be binding on both sides for as long as possible.

ing upon both; it ought to be as simple as possible and satisfactory to both. To attain that result it was necessary that each side should be free to formulate its own views in the shape of definite provisions to be compared and discussed. In the nature of the case, as the miners had already done this at their leisure, and without interference of any sort, the owners were entitled to be placed in the same position—that is to say, if.

the negotiations were to be conducted between the parties on even terms. If the miners' representatives did not see all this when the

conference separated on the 21st July, it is to be regretted. The public can see it plainly.

The miners' representatives now charge the owners with a breach of faith in not bringing their proposals to the adjourned conference on Saturday last and entering at once upon the business. In making this charge and endeavouring to throw the responsibility for the collapse of the negotiations upon the other side, they admitted, in effect, that it was they who cannot rightly hope to stand well before the public, seeing that the charge recoils upon themselves. The breach of faith in this case lay in their violation of the understanding which, as we have shown, was entered into on the 21st July. Instead of allowing the coalowners the short interval of a fortnight in which, without pressure or interference, they might prepare their case and make ready for a bona-fide resumption of the negotiations, they proceeded forthwith to the public discussion of preparations for a strike. They publicly resolved to give fourteen days' notice to cease work until an agreement should be entered into, and to tender the notices after receipt of the agreement to be submitted by the owners should it be considered unsatisfactory. They proceeded further to take a ballot throughout the district for or against a strike, the papers to be returned on the morning appointed for the renewed conference. These facts are known to the public, and we only recapitulate them here for the purpose of illustrating the utter inconsistency of the action of the miners with the theory of a bona-fide process of negotiation upon equal terms between the miners and the coalowners. Can any man be expected to do business whilst a stockpile is being cracked over his head? If the miners would ask themselves what they would have thought had the coalowners, after leaving the conference on the 21st July published a manifesto declaring that unless the agreement to be submitted by them at the adjourned conference were accepted they would lock every man and boy out of their mines? It is not negotiation, it is dictation to procure "agreements" in this manner. If the miners have not seen how offensive their proceedings would appear to them were they in the owners' place, it is to be regretted. The public can see that side of the question with sufficient clearness.

The defence set up will not convince any impartial mind. The resolutions about the strike were not communicated officially, it is said, to the coal owners. As a matter of fact, they were published to the world. The miners seem to claim credit for conducting their business in public, and it is idle to seek shelter under the flimsy veil of official formalities. The fact is, that while negotiations were supposed to be pending, they made preparations for a strike, and made them public. If they were serious in what they did, official communications were practically unnecessary. When the Italian Consul the other day sent for a man-of-war because the Sultan of Zanzibar resented about a certain cession of territory, there was no official declaration of war; but the Sultan felt that the cession had to be made, and it was made. For practical purposes the miners' resolutions amounted to a demonstration in force. If the coalowners had been willing thereafter to surrender the whole position, their action would have been intelligible; but, if, being unprepared to do that, they had proceeded in presence of this demonstration to go through the form of negotiating, their action would have seemed to ridicule, if not contempt. Would the miners have gone to a conference upon an agreement submitted by the coal owners, if they had been made to understand that their non-acceptance of it would cause them to be locked out? Then it is said that the miners have the right of meeting, the right of free speech, the right to transact their business in their own way. Probably no one has disputed, or will dispute these rights. The question is whether they have exercised them with a reasonable regard to the equally valid rights of other people, with due respect to the conditions of fair play, with ordinary prudence. They can do as they like, perhaps, as long as they do not break the law of the land; but they might do well to remember that, even though they may keep clear of courts of justice, they cannot escape being tried by the tribunal of public opinion.

"Are we to assume," said the miners' secretary to the coalowners' representatives, "that you want to take the entire control of our affairs? because, if we are, then we have no need to meet here to-day." Truly a most pertinent question if it had been put from the other side. No one would desire to deny the miners the exercise of their legitimate rights. But unfortunately in this case they have used the right of meeting, and of free speech, in such a way as to claim in effect the entire control of this affair of the new agreement, whilst professing to seek its settlement by the process of free negotiation. The agreement, if entered into, would be the affair of the owners as well as of the miners, and whatever the latter may think, the public will not sympathise with any attempt to procure a one-sided settlement of it by coercion. Making due allowance for provocation, it might be wished that Mr. Garsen had explained the situation on Saturday with somewhat less rigidity of manner; but still, to the public generally, the situation explains itself. If, as seems to be indicated by Mr. Carr's talk about the "upheaval" that has been going on for some time and the steadily rising temperature, we are to infer that the miners are burning for the excitement of a bitter fight, there is, perhaps, little more to be said. But, if they really wish to bring about a readjustment of affairs by peaceful negotiation, and to secure the sympathy and support of the public in their endeavours, they will have, as we said at the beginning, to recede from the position they have occupied, and to admit that the sole right of regulating the management of coal-mining enterprise in their district does not rest with them.

A correspondent wrote the other day endeavouring to explain that the profits of persons acting as agents in the fish trade are not so great as some recent complaints of the fishermen of Sydney may lead the public to believe. Without going into details on the question of the relationship between fishermen and their agents, it is obvious that the price the public is asked to pay for fish is quite exorbitant. While the consumers pay this price for it, the fishermen complain that the proportion of it which goes into their pockets

is meagre in comparison with that which finds its way into those of the middlemen. One remedy is obviously that which we indicated in these columns a few days ago—that the fishermen themselves should dispose of their goods to the public, without the intervention of an agent. This would give considerably more profit to fishermen than the present system, while the public would obtain its supply at a material reduction on the price now asked. What the public is chiefly concerned about in this dispute is the present price of fish. This, is no doubt, caused in some measure by the scanty supply brought into the market, a supply altogether inadequate to the needs of the city, and greatly disproportionate to the fish-producing capacity of our seas. There is scarcely in the world a country which possesses superior resources to New South Wales in this respect. Adjacent to the metropolis are Port Jackson and Botany Bay, which, despite the fact that they have been systematically fished for a number of years, still afford to the city many dozen baskets weekly. But on account of their proximity to the city they have been so sedulously scoured by fishermen that of late years the product of these inlets has sadly diminished. Indeed, but for the wise, albeit tardy, action of the Government in closing certain portions of the harbour waters against net-fishing for a season, its once teeming inlets would have become practically a desert. Although the places most frequented by fishermen in the vicinity of Sydney have thus paid for their convenient situation by becoming almost denuded, outside Sydney and Botany Heads, north and south along the coast, there are scores of fishing grounds literally teeming with fish of the best class. It was elicited by the Royal Commission of 1880 on the fisheries of the colony, that our best fish are rarely met with more than 10 miles off the coast, or in water exceeding 35 fathoms in depth, while the majority of the species of fish brought into market frequent the bays and estuaries of harbours and rivers. This obtains along the whole coast line of the colony, a distance of some 600 miles from the north lies Broken Bay, an inlet from which large quantities of fish are constantly brought to market, and from this place to the Tweed there are scores of fishing grounds of the most prolific character, the abundance of some of which are as yet probably unsuspected. Nearest to Broken Bay are Tuggerah Lakes and Lake Macquarie, the former a chain of shallow lakes of considerable extent, and the latter the most famous and capacious "nursing ground" of the colony for all the best kinds of fish, its perimeter measuring as much as 300 miles. Under a judicious system of restriction, such as would ensure the safety of the young fish which find in these places the security denied by the outer ocean, the resources of these two grounds alone should prove equal to the demands of the city. Further north is Port Stephens, which, with its outlying grounds, Broughton Island and the Seal Rocks, is still richer than the grounds just mentioned. Its great abundance in all the best kinds of fish provoked from the Fisheries Commission the prophecy that "this noble harbour is unquestionably destined to become one of the largest factors in the metropolitan fish supply of the future." So far, this prophecy has not been fulfilled, inasmuch as very few fish reach Sydney from Port Stephens, the product of which is as yet mainly reaped by a few Chinamen. Beyond are virgin grounds only just sufficiently tapped to reveal the fact that they are teeming with fish, the same abundance may be observed along the coast to the south. Lake Illawarra, Jervis Bay, St. George's Basin, and the entrances to the Shoalhaven and Crookhaven Rivers are all magnificent fishing grounds, the only one of which properly fished is Lake Illawarra. Jervis Bay rivals Port Stephens for its safety in all weathers for fishing craft, and the enormous quantities of fish with which it abounds. Beyond, as far as Twofold Bay, the grounds are virgin as far as the operations of professional fishermen are concerned.

With this chain of splendid fishing grounds it seems strange that the city should be so inadequately supplied with fish. The fault is not the fault of the ocean at any rate. The distance of some of our best fishing grounds from the metropolis is, perhaps, the reason of this scarcity, at least to some extent. This is a difficulty, however, that a steamer properly equipped for the fishing trade would have no sort of difficulty in overcoming, while the addition of a refrigerating compartment on board would ensure the arrival of the fish caught in the remotest waters of the colony in a state fit for human consumption. In a small way this is done now, but not by steamers in the fishing trade. Coasting steamers sometimes bring fish from places so remote as the Clarence River in their ice-rooms, and these arrive in the pink of condition. The fishermen, however, are content to trust to their ordinary sailing boats, and are, consequently, unable to make long voyages to the best fishing-grounds, and if they were enabled to do so, have no means of preserving their catch so as to arrive in good condition at the Sydney markets. It is evident then that some additional enterprise must be shown by the fishermen of the colony before the fish supply of the city is materially augmented. To accomplish this the primitive fishing boat must be cast aside, and the steamer, properly equipped and furnished with an ice-room, substituted. Such steamers are common enough in other countries, and apparently, by their speed and superiority in other ways to the ordinary fishing-boat, well repay those who employ them. The boat of the Sydney fisherman is too frail to attempt to come to Sydney in rough weather, and frequently the fisherman who has filled his boat with fish at Broken Bay, finding the weather bad, has to throw his cargo overboard, at, no doubt, great loss to himself, and certainly to the inconvenience of the public. As far as Broken Bay is concerned, the railway which touches the river at Peat's Ferry will probably remedy this state of things by affording the fisherman another means of sending his goods to the market. As regards other places, this disability still holds good, however, and through the inadequacy of the boats employed, the ordinary supply of fish in the Sydney market is in times of rough weather rendered even smaller. Fishermen may ask whether there is any use in sending a large supply of fish to the markets when so few will buy it; but the answer surely is that the cost of fish keeps the demand down. The few who are able to buy fish at the present rates do so, and the great majority go without. This is a serious inconvenience,

for the value of fish as an article of nutriment has always been acknowledged. In this city it should be as cheap as, if not cheaper than, meat. But, as a matter of fact, in the mullet season, when that fish is so plentiful, it is well known that fishermen will only send it to the market in limited quantities, so that the price shall not descend too low. We sincerely hope that this does not account for the scarcity of other kinds of fish all the year round. It is certain that nature has been in no wise niggardly in supplying our waters, and where fish is plentiful, it should be cheap. The present friction between the fishermen and their agents may lead to some arrangements for supplying the city with fish which shall be more advantageous to the public than those now existing. Under a proper system, not only should the metropolis be well supplied with fish daily, but the country districts, most of which never see fresh fish, should be supplied with it at prices not much, if at all, exceeding those now demanded in Sydney.

Mr. CHAS. RAIKES, the English Postmaster-General, has played rather a curious part in the negotiations which have taken place between the mother-country and the Australian colonies in relation to the ocean mail contracts, and he has also said some curious things when it has been his province to speak on the subject. But, perhaps, the most curious statement that has yet come from him is that which is attributed to him in a cable message which we publish to-day. He appears to have been questioned as to when the contracts which the Imperial Government, in conjunction with the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, has made with the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Companies, would be submitted to Parliament. The singular reply returned was that it would be premature to submit the contracts now, because the colonies might wish to repudiate them, but that when the "hesitation" which the colonies had shown had been overcome, the contracts would be submitted. What is the meaning of these strange words? Are we to understand from them that Mr. RAIKES suspects us of a latent desire to break faith with the Imperial Government about the mail contracts because we have not been able to obtain an alteration in the day of departure? Or are we to assume that when the matter is brought before the English Parliament we shall have the opportunity of withdrawing if we should choose to do so? So far as we are aware, no hesitation has been shown in the matter by any of the colonies. The Governments concerned agreed with the British Post Office as to the terms upon which the two steamship companies were to undertake a fortnightly mail service, and the acts of the Governments were duly ratified by the Colonial Parliaments. There has been no wish to back out of the affair—nothing of the sort has been dreamt of—all that has been asked is the substitution of a convenient for an inconvenient day of departure. But if we want to "repudiate" what is there to prevent us repudiating at once? Why should we wait until the contracts are laid before the Imperial Parliament? When a business man repudiates a bargain or an engagement, he does not consider the other party, he acts when it best suits his purpose; and if we were bent upon repudiating the mail contracts, we should repudiate without consulting the convenience of the English Postmaster-General. It is to be regretted that Mr. RAIKES used the word at all, for it is either offensive or silly. If the meaning is that certain steps must be postponed lest the contracting colonies should take the opportunity of breaking faith, the word is offensive; if it means that the colonies are at liberty to cry off the bargain when certain steps are taken, the word is foolish. But if submitting the contracts to Parliament is to give the colonies an opportunity of crying off, why should the opportunity be denied them? Manoeuvring on the part of the English Post Office to deprive them of their opportunity would not be a very dignified thing. The statement may be capable of explanation, but as it stands at present it is either unpleasant or unintelligible.

The application which has been made to separate the Mossman's Bay district from the borough of St. Leonards raises a question of considerable importance. The extension of local government to all parts of the colony is a thing greatly to be desired, but the cutting up of suburban municipalities is quite another matter. The ratepayers of Mossman's Bay represent that they do not receive justice under the present arrangement, and they ask for separation as the only remedy. What the merits of the case are we do not pretend to say, but we are quite satisfied that the splitting up of suburban municipalities should be prevented if possible. There are obvious reasons for this. In the first place, as pointed out in a letter published elsewhere, subdivision necessarily increases the cost of management without leading to increased efficiency. On the contrary, unless the new municipality is unusually strong in population and in wealth, it is likely to fare worse under the new regime than it did under the old. It is difficult enough under any circumstances to get efficient municipal representatives, and the more subdivisions there are the greater the difficulty will become. But the question of cost, though by no means the only one, is the most important. This question has to be considered from two points of view. In the first place, it is clear that if we take a municipal district and cut it in two it will be necessary to have two managing bodies instead of one. So far as the ratepayers are concerned, therefore, subdivision must be an expensive thing, and it is very unlikely that the extra expenditure will be made up for by any countervailing advantage. But the interests of the country generally have to be considered, and these are certainly opposed to the unnecessary multiplication of municipal bodies. Every municipality wants its town hall, its courthouse, and many other things besides, and the country is obliged to do something to supply these wants. Enough has been spent in this direction already in the suburban municipalities; it would surely be anything but good policy to increase the number of applications for Government aid. Whether the question is regarded from a local or a general point of view, the splitting up of suburban municipalities seems to be a most undesirable thing. The

Government would do well to discourage applications for separation as much as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs has been advised by the Superintendent at Singapore as follows:—"August 15. Both the Aden and Bombay cables are down; special urgent services have to be paid for via Teheran. All others are posted Bombay to Aden."

The third sittings of the Supreme Court were commenced yesterday; but, as far as the serious business was concerned, it was confined to the granting of rules nisi for new trials in Chapman v. Broughton, M'Roberts v. Carter, City Bank v. Reynolds and others, Want v. Moss, and Dalton v. Carter. In the first case, Mr. Justice Stephen and a jury of four were engaged in the case of Brydon v. Batty, in which the plaintiff claims £1000 for damage done by his steam-launch "Little Violet" by the alleged negligent and careless navigation of the defendant's steam tug "Undine," which, while returning from the Kemp-Coffin match, on the 11th February last, ran down and sank the "Little Violet." The case for plaintiff is not yet concluded.

In two cases brought before the full Court yesterday in which rule nisi for new trials was moved for, one of the grounds stated in support of the applications was that a juror during the progress of the case had been seen in conversation with one of the parties. His Honor the Chief Justice expressed his regret that such a case should have been submitted twice that day, and added that he hoped the jury-men affected would be able to give some clear and satisfactory explanation. Jurors ought not to forget that they should not speak to anyone about an action which they were trying, until their verdict had been delivered.

The sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions were continued before His Honor Mr. District Judge Forbes at the Darlinghurst Courthouse yesterday. Mr. Fitzhugh appeared on behalf of the Crown. A number of cases were dealt with, the most important being one in which an elderly man named Henry Kelly was charged with having forged and uttered a cheque for £300. The prisoner, who was an old offender, was found guilty, and received a sentence of five years penal servitude.

His Honor Mr. Justice Forster attended at the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning, for the purpose of disposing of the last case on the list, which was a charge of perjury against a man named George Spencer, sen. but in consequence of the absence of the material witness in the case had to be postponed until Wednesday. The Court was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. H. R. Cohen appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Our London correspondent in his letter, which we publish this morning, gives an account of the libel action O'Donnell v. Times, and refers to the Tanset election and the return of Mr. James Lowther, the Unionist candidate, who in Lord Beaconsfield's last Government was Chief Secretary for Ireland. The speeches of the Earl of Wemyss and Lord Wolsley upon the condition of the national defences, the disposal of the shipments of Sydney mutton per steamships Orient, Curcio, and Oroya, the business of the House of Commons and the uncertainty concerning an autumn session of Parliament, and ordinary services held by Bishop Moore of Ballarat, and Archbishop Croke at which several clergymen were ordained for work in New South Wales, are noticed by our correspondent.

Mr. EDWIN JOHNSON, Under-Secretary for Public Instruction, has just returned to Sydney from a trip to the northern coast districts. Mr. Johnson went first to the Moleby, thence to the Nambucca, the Bellinger, and finally to the Clarence. His book advantage of the opportunity to inspect the public schools of these districts, the condition of which he found to be very satisfactory. The attendance of children was good, the buildings were in fair order, and the appliances and fittings were, on the whole, all that could be expected. In addition to all this, he found the teachers earnest and painstaking in the performance of their duties. The Department of Mines yesterday received from Mr. W. A. Steel, mining warden at Hill Island, the following telegram:—"Clemons and party have struck old vein of gold on Hickson and Oughton's old lease, Hawkins Hill, at depth of 170ft. Vein 15in. in width (average 9in.), and 80ft. in length, showing beautiful rich gold freely. Estimated to go from 500 to 1000 to the ton." Hickson and Oughton's claim was one of the most famous in the days of the old gold boom at Hill Island, about the year 1874. The present prospectors, we learn, have been stimulated by a share of the sum voted by Parliament for the encouragement of prospecting. Mr. Abigail states that it has been his object to induce prospectors to try deep sinking, instead of merely scratching the surface, as has been done too generally in the past, and he anticipates great results.

Public holidays have been approved for the following places and dates:—District of Greeno, August 21; Comandarra, August 30; Wagga Wagga, September 4 and 6; West Maitland, August 23; Scotch and Murrumbidgee, August 23; Bega, August 29; county of Cumberland, October 8; police district of Patrick's Plains, August 23; district of Albury, September 13; Coora, September 15.

The members of St. Philip's Society of Ringers celebrated their anniversary by a flag festival in the spacious hall of St. Philip's Church on Saturday last. Invitations were issued to all "burch of England kindred societies in the city and suburbs, those represented being, St. Mark's (Darling Point), Christ Church, St. Jude's (Randwick), and All Saints' (Parramatta). Altogether there were, including the local society, fully 500 ringers present, the accommodation in the spacious hall of St. Philip's being taxed to its fullest extent. Ringing commenced at 3.30 p.m., and continued almost uninterruptedly till about 6 o'clock, when the company sat down to an excellent tea, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Langley, incumbent of the parish, the vice-chair being filled by Mr. J. S. Morton. Full justice having been done to the good things which covered the tables, Mr. J. S. Morton, captain of St. Mark's, in an appropriate speech congratulated the members of the society, and then, in a few words, Mr. Morton and his fellow-members on the happy thought of bringing together the various towers, and thus laying the foundation for a perpetual union of ringers, which would have the effect of stimulating them to throw greater energy and interest into their work, and so bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs than at present exists. The meeting concluded by throwing out a few useful hints and suggestions for obtaining more advancement in the scientific art of change ringing. Messrs. Kimberley (St. Jude's), Davis (All Saints'), Cooper (Christ Church), Rev. Mr. Dray, of Maryborough, and others also spoke in appropriate terms on behalf of their respective societies. Mr. Langley gave the visitors a cordial welcome, urging all to take part in the noble work of bell-ringing, which he considered was one of the highest departments of the church service. Mr. Morton, the local captain, having replied in a few well-chosen remarks, again adjourned to the tower, when some excellent change ringing was gone through.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, this afternoon, at 4.30:—"Magnificat" (Arnold); in A; Nunc Dimittis (Arnold); in A; anthem, "Give thanks unto the Lord" (Doe).

From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales takes place this evening, at the Technical College Hall, when prizes will be given for carnations and primulas.

The following is the report of the Sydney Hospital for week ending 11th August, 1888:—Admitted, 31 males, 11 females; discharged, 31 males, 11 females; died, 32, 12 males, 1 female; total, 53. Remaining, 111 males, 50 females; total 170. Casualties treated but not admitted, 683.

BRITISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

OPERATIONS OFF HOLYHEAD AND FOLKESTONE.

[BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11. The squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Tryon, in the naval evolutions now being carried out, has bombarded Holyhead, and claims to have captured that port.

Folkestone also has been bombarded, and is regarded as captured.

EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Aug. 12. On Monday next Parliament will adjourn till November 6th.

A NEW STEAMER FOR PORT PHILLIP. LONDON, Aug. 11. Messrs. Huddart, Parker, and Company have purchased the steamer Manx for excursions in Port Phillip. The vessel has been re-named the Coogee, and, on a trial trip, made 10 miles an hour.

NEW PUBLIC COMPANIES. LONDON, Aug. 12.

The following public companies have been registered:—Colonial Prospecting Company, with a capital of £25,000; West Tokotea (N.Z.) Gold-mining Company, capital, £150,000. The prospectus of the Champion Bay (W.A.) Gold and Silver Mining Company, with a capital of £75,000, has been issued.

THE ANNEXATION BY ITALY.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY M. GOBELT. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. In connection with the recent annexation by Italy of the seaport of Zoula, to the south of Massowah, M. Goblet the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued to the great Powers a circular, in which he insists that Massowah has always been regarded as Egyptian territory, and he denies Italy's right to annex Zoula. M. Goblet also protests against the projected taxation, saying that France undertakes the protection of the Greeks there. He objects to the seizure of Zoula, and threatens to institute reprisals on the part of France.

FLOODS IN VALPARAISO.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. Disastrous floods have occurred in Valparaiso. Several hundred lives have been lost, and property to the extent of a million dollars has been destroyed.

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCES.

THE BILL PASSED THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. The Bill providing for the placing of the defences of the Empire on a sound footing has been passed by the House of Commons.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN

MAILS. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STATEMENT BY THE IMPERIAL POSTMASTER-GENERAL. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, said, in reply to a question from Mr. Henniker Heaton, that there were the weightiest possible reasons against the proposed alteration in the date of the departure of the Australian mails. He added that it would be premature to submit the contract to Parliament, because the colonies might desire to repudiate it. When the hesitation of the colonies had been overcome, the contracts would be submitted.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. The Hamburg branch of the Deutsche Bank has, in conjunction with other firms, founded a new line of steamers to run to Australia. Two new steamships are now being built for the purpose.

It is proposed to commence the new service at the beginning of next year.

THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. The Costa Rica Congress has ratified the concession made in regard to the construction of the proposed Nicaragua Ship Canal.

On December 1, 1884, it was announced in President Arthur's message to Congress that a treaty had been made between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Central America, for the construction of a ship canal through the Mosquito and Nicaragua lakes, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Nicaragua is one of the five confederated republics, and is situated south of Guatemala and north of Panama, on the isthmus which connects North and South America. According to this treaty the waterway was to be made by the engineers of the United States army from the plans of Mr. A. G. Mendenhall, of the United States navy. A report was issued that the Senate had adopted a resolution advising President Cleveland to enter into negotiations with Nicaragua to obtain the concession. Under date February 22nd it was reported from Philadelphia that the Senate had passed a bill chartering the company, which was to be under American control, with a privilege of raising a capital of 100,000,000 dollars. Immediately after the publication of this statement, however, Senor Jose Paez, as representing Nicaragua, wrote to the Times, denying on behalf of his Government the existence of a treaty giving the control to the United States, adding that his Government, in granting any concession, would take every means to secure the strict neutrality of the canal. On April 27th it was stated from Washington that the Nicaragua Congress had ratified the Mendenhall contract for the construction of the canal. At last something absolutely definite was reported (Philadelphia, July 15) to the effect that 100,000 dollars in gold had been paid the Nicaragua Government for the concession, that the company had been organized with a capital of 12,000,000 dollars, and that surveys had been arranged. To secure a strictly correct interpretation of this report, Senor Paez again wrote to the Times (July 26th), saying the 100,000 dollars had merely been lodged as caution money. In September it was estimated that the preparatory work would take one or two years, and that after that had been done, the construction would probably take six years, the cost being from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 dollars. The details of the concession were published in the British Consul Report (Nicaragua), issued about the end of October; and from this it appears the company was to have the exclusive right of navigating and working the canal, and a railway, for 99 years—the canal to be constructed in 10 years. On November 20 a Philadelphia dispatch announced the departure on the following day from New York of the survey party of 40 engineers and 110 labourers.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11. The match between the Australian Eleven and Gloucestershire was concluded at Clifton to-day.

The Australian Eleven, in their second innings, scored 120. M'Donnell scored 38, Trott 28, and Edwards (not out) 25.

The Gloucestershire team won the match by 247 runs.

During the second innings of the Australians the wicket was very much worn.

The following are the scores:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		AUSTRALIA.	
First Innings	.. .. .	First Innings	.. .. .
Second Innings	.. .. .	Second Innings	.. .. .

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

The following are the results of the matches already played by the Australian Eleven:—

Australia v. Gloucestershire: Won by Australia with six wickets to spare.

Australia v. Warwickshire: Won by Australia by an innings and 150 runs.

Australia v. Surrey: Won by Australia by an innings and 154 runs.

Australia v. Oxford University: Won by Australia by an innings and 19 runs.

Australia v. Yorkshire: Won by Australia by an innings and 64 runs.

Australia v. Lancashire: Won by Lancashire by 22 runs.

Australia v. the Gentlemen of England: Drawn.

Australia v. The Players: Won by the Players by 10 wickets.

Australia v. Nottinghamshire: Won by Nottinghamshire by 10 wickets.

Australia v. Cambridge University: Drawn.

Australia v. Oxford University East and Present: Won by Australia by 74 runs.

Australia v. Middlesex: Won by Australia by eight wickets and 1 run.

Australia v. England: Won by Australia by 10 wickets and 2 runs.

Australia v. Marylebone Club and Ground: Won by Australia by 14 runs.

Australia v. Yorkshire: Drawn.

Australia v. North of England: Won by Australia by five wickets.

Australia v. Liverpool and District: Won by Australia by 130 runs.

Australia v. Leicestershire: Won by Leicestershire by 20 runs.

Australia v. Derbyshire: Won by Australia by one innings and 79 runs.

Australia v. an English Eleven at Stoke: Won by Australia by one innings and 135 runs.

Australia v. Kent: Won by Australia by 81 runs.

Australia v. Gloucestershire: Won by Gloucestershire by 247 runs.

The results obtained by the Australian Eleven up to date are:—

Won	.. .. .	16
Lost	.. .. .	10
Drawn	.. .. .	6

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

SURREY V. SUSSEX. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11. A match was concluded on the Kennington Oval to-day between teams representing the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The former scored 698 in a single innings. Sussex scored 213 in their two innings. Surrey thus winning by an innings and 485 runs.

THE PARNELLITE INQUIRY.

THE TIMES CHARGES BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. [BY CABLE.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 12. The bill appointing a Royal commission to inquire into the charges brought by the Times against Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish party has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF VICTORIA AND CANADA. [BY TELEGRAPH.] (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

The Rev. Dr. Grant, principal of the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, is on a tour through the colonies for the benefit of his health. Having visited New Zealand and Victoria, he left to-day for South Australia, where he will be the guest of Chief Justice Way. He was interviewed to-day for the purpose of getting his opinions upon the Canadian system as compared with the Victorian system of education. Dr. Grant says that he greatly prefers the Canadian system, which permits religious teaching in the schools, with separate schools for Roman Catholics, while placing the management under locally elected boards, which levy local rates subsidised from the consolidated revenue. The Roman Catholic rates go to the support of the Roman Catholic schools, the effect of the system being to give greater interest in the schools. His opinion is that the Canadian system solves the religious difficulty, and is at the same time far more economical than the Victorian system. Education in Canada is free, compulsory, and non-sectarian. In comparing the cost of living in Victoria and Canada, Dr. Grant considers that teachers' salaries here are reasonable. At the same time he is of opinion that the Canadian system is thoroughly efficient. He says the system of public instruction in Canada is complete, from the primary stage through the high schools to the University. He remarks as a striking fact that if the expenditure from the consolidated revenue of England were at the same rate per head of the population as in Victoria it would amount to £22,000,000 per annum, the expenditure in this colony being over £700,000 for a population of a little over a million.

THE BURSTING OF A GUN AT FORT LARG

YOUNG

YOUNG MAN, respectable, desirable SITUATION, of country, or not abroad. T. L., Liverpool.

YOUNG ENGINEER, with good "ENGINEERING" Companion of Governors, in town; will undertake class children from four years of age, highest references. Mo. to E. R., Sydney.

Servants wanted

A CTIVE young Man wanted as fourth WAIT Apply 10 a.m., Oxford Hotel, King-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT, good landlress, country Apply 10, Cadogan-street, near Campbell-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted. French Household, near St. James's Palace. Froude

A GOOD Kitchen-Maid wanted. Apply at Clar 14, Park-street.

H OUSEKEEPER wanted, not over 60, 44, Durland-street, near St. James's Palace.

A LAD as FOOTMAN and girl as HOUSEMAID

men, low wages. Ross, Post-office, Waterloo.

YOUNG MAN, respectable, desirable SITUATION, of character, in or out door. L. L. Lizard, 10, St. George's-street, London, E.C.4.

YOUNG Englishman, with a good EDUCATION, and a COMPANION of Governors, in town; will undertake care of children from four years of age, highest references. Mr. T. F. O., Sydney.

Servants wanted

A CTIVE young Man wanted, as fourth WAITER. Apply 10 a.m., Oxford Hotel, King-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT, good landress, country. Apply 10, Castle-street, near Campbell-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted. French. Half-street, near St. Martin's Station.

A GOOD KITCHENMAN wanted. Apply at Claridge's, 44, Park-street.

A HOUSEKEEPER wanted, not over 40, Dublin, married.

A LAD as FOOTMAN and girl as HOUSEMAID required. Mrs. Reynolds, Enghelshurst, 56, Regent-st. M.

A MARRIED Couple, indoor: House Porter, Padua Road, London, E.C.4. (America). Castlereagh-street.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16, required, to assist a housework. Prof. Apply Meaford, (Lower-st.), N. H.

A STRONG respectable LAD wanted, to be useful in housework. Apply 14, Gt. Wick, N. Bond-street.

A REFINED LAD and girl wanted, to assist a lady. Apply Mrs. London, Watina, Cambridge-st., E. 10.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16, for general housework. Ref. for address, 164, St. Andrew-st.

A THOROUGH G. N., and assist to nurse one child required. Prof. ref. 10, St. George's-st., Waterloo.

A T. Jubilee Registry Office, 199a, Elizabeth-street. Wanted, good Genl., Nurses, Co. L., H. Housemaids.

A T. STURTHOFF General SERVANT required, to assist a lady, and to be useful in housework. S. 10, St. George's-st., Waterloo.

A T. Mrs. Ferrie's, 168, Castlereagh-street—Wanted, a good Genl., Nurse, Co. L., H. Housemaids.

A T. Mrs. Needleman's, 5, Bath-st., Gros. (Homebush).

A T. Mrs. Sheppard's, Harnett-st.—Helps, Nurses, &c.

A T The Home, 83, Market-st., (female domestic)
Wanted, young Persons, all capacities, all parts co. & 1

A T The Home, 83, Market-st. Wanted, Bld
Interiors, Kitchen, and Lays, Cooks, Town Land, & 1

A 108, Bedford-st., G. Institute. Wanted, M. Cook
Wanted, a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, a

A YOUNG Girl as General Servant, plain cook,
a family, res. Mrs. W. F. Walker, 5, Prince-street, city

A YOUNG Girl, about 16, wanted as General S
Wanted, a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, a

A YOUNG Man as Waiter, also a smart Girl as Wait
and a General Servant wanted. G. Co. 10, 10, 10, 10

A YOUNG Girl to mind children as assist in home
Wanted, a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, a

A YOUNG Girl wanted, make bread, generally
for Mrs. Melville, 13, William-street, Woolloomool

A T Miss Butler's, 112, Market-st. - Wanted, Man
country hotel; 6 Cook and Landmaids, small hotel, coun
good house; Landmaids, college, 20; several General Serv

AT The Home, 83, Market-st., female domestic Wanted, young Persons, all capacities, all parts &c.

AT The Home, 83, Market-st. Wanted, Bids, Butchers, Dairy-maid, Hair-Cooks, Town-linen, &c.

A 108, Bedford-st., G. Institute, Wanted, M. Cook, & French & English parlour maid from 6 to 9 o'clock.

A YOUNG Girl as General Servant, plain cook & family, refs. Mrs. W. F. Walker, 5, Prince-street, city.

A YOUNG Girl, about 16, wanted as General Servant, &c. Can cook & sew. Refs. Mr. J. H. Jones, 17, St. James's-st.

A YOUNG Man as Waiter; also a smart Girl as Waitress and a General Servant wanted. GJ, G. 17, G. 2, G. 2, G. 2.

A YOUNG Girl to mind children, as assist in housework & wash & scullery work, as usual. Particulars at Mr. H. P. Mead, 10, Pall-mall.

A YOUNG Girl wanted, make her business generally at Mr. Meluish's, 14, William-street, Woolloomoo.

AT Miss Butler's, 112, Market-st.—Wanted, Man Country-hire; a cook and Landriss, small hotel, country-house, &c. Refs. Mr. J. H. Jones, 17, St. James's-st. Landriss; College, 205; several General Servants.

AT 108, Bedford-st., G. Institute—Wanted, exp. French & English parlour maid, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Refs. Mr. J. H. Jones, 17, St. James's-st. N° 240; Children, Maid and N° 240; H. Maid, station, N° 147; several G. servants, 125 to 166; H. Maid, station, E44.

BARMALD, assistant in light-house hospital. After 10 o'clock, Mr. Walter H. Hooper, 10, Upper Marlborough-st., Theatre Royal, Apollo after 10.

BARMALD wanted, first-class hotel; also WAITRESS; assist; refs. indispensable. L. A. N. Herald office.

BARTON, 10, St. George's-parade, Wanted, a young man 16 to 18 y. old. Address—Refers. Mr. J. H. Jones, 17, St. James's-st. N° 240; Children, Maid and N° 240; H. Maid, station, N° 147; several G. servants, 125 to 166; H. Maid, station, E44.

COOK and LANDRESS, Wanted, a clean, ex- young Woman, wages 16d. shirts given out, one o'clock references. Mrs. Horner, Venerable, Rockwell-st. Putts Point.

DOMESTICATED young LADYSHIP wanted, reference for same; musical preferred. 555, Elizabeth-st.

GENERAL SERVANT, 2nd family, references. Refers. Mr. J. H. Jones, 17, St. James's-st. N° 240; Children, Maid and N° 240; H. Maid, station, N° 147; several G. servants, 125 to 166; H. Maid, station, E44.

HENRY, 14; H'maida, C. 10, all classes served.

O Heads of families up at Mrs. Monro's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD General Servant wanted. Apply Mrs. Monro, 10, Park-street.
GENERAL Servant wanted, for small family in the country; comfortable home for rentable, steady & respectable. Apply Mrs. Adeside, Edith Villa, Victoria-road, near the Victoria Hotel.
HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted. Mrs. V. Monro, near railway station.
HOUSE MAID, Nurses, and General Servants wanted. Household of 12 persons. Apply Mrs. Adeside, Edith Villa, Victoria-road.
LIGHT PORTER - A smart young MAN required to do the heavy work of the office. Apply to Messrs. Collins and Co., Oxford-street.
P. A. M. HOSPITAL, TENTERFERRY.
Wanted, a WARDER and MATRON for the above (Marriageable age). Salary, £20, and other references. Applications closing Aug. 30, to the Secretary, who will receive applications by the undersigned up to 31st August.
R. STEVENSON, Hon. Secretary.
Tenterferri, August 9, 1868.

Good Heads of families up at Mr. Munroe's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD General Servant wanted. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 4, Bulwer-street.
GENERAL Servant wanted, for small family; thriftheaded; comfortable home for rentable, steady &c. Apply Mr. Adeside, Edith Villa, Victoria-terrace. Must be Protestant.
HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted. Mrs. V. Stannore, near railway station.
HOUSEMAID, Nurses, and General Servants wanted. Burgess-street, 10, near Victoria-street, Bath.
LIGHT PORTER - A smart young MAN required once. Collins and Co., Oxford-street.
P. A. M. HOSPITAL, FENTIMORE.
 Wanted, a WARDER and MATRON for the above (Mar. 1862). Salary, £50, with quarters and retentions. Applicants to send in their names and references, will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August.
 R. STEVENSON, Hon. Secretary.
 Fentimore, August 9, 1862.
REQUIRED, a young girl, as General SERVANT. references. Mrs. Cunningham, 6, Rao-street, Rangoon.
RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, assist housework &c. Apply Mrs. Williams, 10, Theobald-street.
RESPECTABLE young Woman, as House and Parlour Maid; references. Cousins' Steyne Hotel, Manly.
SHIRT-IRONERS wanted at once. Pyrmont School of Arts, 10, Theobald-street, Sydney.
The Situation advertised by E. S. Y. is filled.
USEFUL BOY wanted. Plevau, Billiard-avenu, Elizabeth Bay.
WAITRESS (mid-day), competent HAND required. Apply before 10 a.m., City Buffet, Margaret-street.
WANTED, General SERVANT, understands book-keeping. Apply 69, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.
WANTED, competent General SERVANT, does all housework. Apply Mrs. Leach, 10, Surry Hills.
WANTED, strong BOY to sell wool. Apply No. 10, Wellington-street, Waterloo.

G. Heads of families up at Mrs. Monroe's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.
GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for small family; stratified; comfortable home for rent, steady wages to Protestant. Apply Mrs. Adeline, Edith Villa, St. Louis.
HOUSE and Parlor Maid wanted. Mons V. H. H. Monroe, near railway station.
HOUSE MAID, French, wanted. Apply Mrs. H. H. H. Monroe, near railway station.
Engagement at Mrs. Gardiner's Registry Office, 10, Park-street.
LIGHT PORTER—A smart young Man required for a family. Coffins and Co., Oxford-street.
P. M. HOSPITAL. **TENDERFEELING.**
WANTED, a WARDER and MATRON for the above (Man couple), salary, 200, and ration. Application stating age, &c., accompanied with references, will be received by the undersigned up to Six o'clock.
 H. STEVENSON, Hon. Secretary.
 Tendered, August 9, 1886.
REQUIRED, a young girl, as General Servant respectable. Mrs. Cunningham, 6, Rast-street, Randwick.
RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, assist housework children. Ref. refs. req. Blackheath, 27, Wood-street.
WANTED, a young girl, as General Servant and Parlor Maid; references. Cousina's Night Hotel, Manly.
SHIRT-IRONERS wanted at once. Prymrose St. Laundry, Harris-street, Chitto.
THE Situation advertised by E. S. Y. is filled.
USEFUL BOY wanted. Pleva. Billiard-avenue, Elizabeth Bay.
WANTED, a competent hand to do all the housework. Address up to 10 a.m., City Buffet, Margaret-street.
WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, understands book-keeping. Apply 69, Cleveland-street, Surrey Hills.
WANTED, competent to do all the housework. Apply 69, Cleveland-street, Surrey Hills.
WANTED, a young girl, as General Servant. Apply 69, Cleveland-street, Surrey Hills.
WANTED, a young girl to sell wool. Apply No. 10, Wellington-street, Waterloo.
WANTED, a young girl, as General Servant, to assist housework, good home. 30, Berg-st., Paddington.
WANTED, GARDENER, Green, useful. Call at Mortons, Hurwood-street, Burwood.
WANTED, strong laboring Man, married, live premises. Alfred House, Castlereagh-st., Rodden.
WANTED, good General Servant, good wages and references. Mrs. Moynan, 192, Darling-street, Balmain.
WANTED, in clerical office, a young man, with references. General Servant. 32, Market-street, before 12.
WANTED, smart Man, able groom and driver, country hotel. Stewart and Co., 73, Clarendon-street.
WANTED, Housemaid, to do all the housework. Apply 12, Moore-st., Woodward, 107, Market-street.
WANTED, a Girl, 14, as LADY'S HELP, 75 weeks. Apply Mrs. Simmons's, Castlereagh-street.
WANTED, a young man, as GENERAL SERVANT, to do all the housework. Apply 12, Moore-st., Woodward, 107, Market-street.
WANTED, a GIRL about 14, to make good help in a family. Apply at once, Tassie, 10, Clarendon-street, before 12.
WANTED, a young man, as GENERAL SERVANT, to do all the housework. Apply 12, Moore-st., Woodward, 107, Market-street.

GOOD Heads of families up at Mrs. Monroe's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD General Servant wanted. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for small family; thrashed; comfortable home for rent, steady work to be Protestant. Apply Mrs. Adeline, Edith Villa, St. David.

HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted. Mons V. Stannore, near railway station.

HOUSE MAID, neat, tidy, and efficient, for a large Engagement at Mrs. Gardiner's Registry Office, Blandford-street, near the Theatre.

LIGHT PORTER—A smart young MAN required on foot. Collins and Co., Oxford-street.

P. A. M. HOSPITAL, FETTERBURY.

Wanted, a **WARDEN** and **MATRON** for the above (Marriage) Hospital, Fetterbury, near the Theatre. The Matron, a single age, &c., accompanied with references, will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August.

Apply to the Hon. Secy, **STEVENS**,
Tenterden, August 9, 1868. Hon. Secretary

REQUIRED, a young girl, as General Servant, references. Cunningham, 6, St.-street, Handwick.

RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, assist housework children. Price, ref. req. Blackshaw, 237, William-street.

RESPECTABLE young Woman, as Housemaid, &c. Maid; references. Apply Mrs. Manly.

SHIRT-IRONERS wanted at once. Pymont Street Laundry, Harris-street, Ultime.

THE Situation advertised by E. S. Y. is filled.

USEFUL BOY wanted. Plevna, Billyard-street, Elizabeth Bay.

WATRESS (mid-day).—A competent **HAND** required. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, General Servant, understands pick cooking. Apply 69, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, competent General Servant, sleep on foot. Apply 43, St. George-street, Paddington.

WANTED, strong BOY to sell wool. Apply No. 10, Wellington-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to assist housework, &c. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, GARDENER, Groom, useful. Call at Mortons, Burwood-street, Burwood.

WANTED, strong labourer MAN, married, live property. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, good General Servant, good references. Mrs. Moynan, 192, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, in clergyman's family, 3, Blackshaw, competent General Servant, references. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a smart MAN, able groom and driver, country hotel, Stewart and Co., 74, Clarence-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, young, price paid. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a Girl, 14, as LADY'S HELP, 7 weeks. Apply Mrs. Simmons's, Bezzy's, Castle-street.

WANTED, a young General Servant; no cooking, sleep at home. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a GUARDIAN, to make himself generally useful. Apply at once, Tasma, 126, Palmer-street.

WANTED, steady YOUTH, with knowledge of timber. T. Phillips, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant, references required. Apply Mrs. Jones, Tomhill-street, Petersham.

WANTED, hungry BOY, must know town and suburbs. Apply with references Tuesday, 9, and Wednesday, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, a young General Servant, references. Apply Mrs. Knibbs, Arden House, Deacon-street, Potts.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General Servant, references. Apply Mrs. Hinchcliffe, 73, Barrow-street, St. David.

WANTED, SUNDRIES. Apply Mrs. J. K. B. East, Rosebank-street.

WANTED, respectable Errand Boy, about 15, Apply Mrs. Taylor, 12, Albert-street, The Vinegar-street.

WANTED immediately, a General Servant, references, 2 in family. Apply The Vinegar, Neutral B.

WANTED, MAN, to colour and clean one or two houses, must understand a good deal. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, smart MAN, to mend harness, &c. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, BRUSHER and Filder for cloth.

Good of families up at Mr. Munroe's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. G. Munroe, 10, Park-street.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for small family; straight-faced; comfortable house for rentible, steady work to Protestant. Apply Mrs. Good, Edith Villa, St. David's.

HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted. Mons V. F. H. House, 10, Park-street.

HOUSE Maids, Nurses, and General Servants wanted. Enquirement at Mrs. Gardiner's Registry Office, Island Road.

LIght PORTER - A smart young Man required for a large establishment. Oxford-road, Epsom.

A. M. HOSPITAL, TENETEFEE

Wanted, a WARDEN and MATRON for the above (Man & Woman). Salary, £200, with quarters and rations. Applicant stating age, acc., accompanied with references, will be received by the undersigned up to 8 o'clock at night.

R. STEVENSON,
 Hon. Secretary.

Tendered, August 9, 1868.

REQUIRED, a young girl, as General SERVANT, references. Mrs. Cunningham, 6, Baco-street, Randwick.

RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, assist housework &c. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

RESPECTABLE young Woman, as House and Family Maid; references. Cousins' Steyne Hotel, Manchester.

SHIRT-IRONERS wanted at once. Pymont Street, Sydney.

Situation advertised by E. S. Y. is filled.

USEFUL Boy wanted. Plevna, Bilyard-avenue.

WATRESS (mid-day) - A competent hand required. Apply before 10 a.m., City Buffet, Margaret-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, understands plain cooking. Apply 60, Cleveland-street, Surry Hill.

WANTED, competent General SERVANT, sleep home. Apply 54, Cleveland-street, Surry Hill.

WANTED, strong BOY to sell wool. Apply No. 10, Wellington-street, Burwood.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to assist with housework, good man. 30, Beag-st, Paddington.

WANTED, GARDENER, Groom, married. Call on Mortimer's Agency, Victoria.

WANTED, strong labouring Man, married, live premises. Alfred House, Castlereagh-st, Redfern.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, good wages. Mrs. C. J. Smith, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, in clerksman's family, 3, Blackhawk, competent General SERVANT. 33, Market-street, before 12.

WANTED, smart Man, able to groom and drive, to look after horses. Apply Mrs. E. J. Evans, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid, young, private family. Before 1, Mrs. Woodward, 107, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Girl, as a LADY'S maid, Cashmere-street, Mrs. James's Registry, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT; no cooking, sleep at home. 352, George-st, Wynyard.

WANTED, a GIRL, as a LADY'S maid. Apply at once, Tasmania, 152, Palmer-street.

WANTED, steady YOUTH, with knowledge timber. T. Phillips, Ember-mt, 50, Emmer-st, Melbourne.

WANTED, a good COOK, who can make puddings. Apply Mrs. Jones, Toothill-street, Petersham.

WANTED, hungry BOY, must know town and suburbs. Apply with references Tuesday, 9 a.m., 3, Wyndham-street, Sydney.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, as a LADY'S maid. Mrs. Knibbs, Avenue House, Deacons-dr, Fish-market.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Hinchcliffe, The Mansions, Watford-st, St. Leonards.

WANTED, SLEIGHER, for a party. J. K. B. East, Rosebank-st.

WANTED, respectable Errand BOY, about 15. Apply Mrs. Taylor, 12, Market-street.

WANTED immediately, a good General SERVANT gas stove, 2 in family. Apply The Vinegar, Neutral Rd.

WANTED, MAN, to colour and clean one or two houses, must understand plumbing. Apply Mrs. Schroeder, Central Groceries, 5, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, BRUSHING and Folding for cloth factory. Apply Mrs. Hinchcliffe, The Mansions, Watford-st, St. Leonards.

WANTED, a smart, respectable little BOY, for an agency business. 172, Prince-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14, to assist with housework. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, respectable Man, 18 to 20, as WAITER. Apply with references, 9 to 10 a.m., 352, George-street, The Prince Hotel.

WANTED, young NURSERYgirl; references. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, smart, tidy BOY. Commercial Travellers Association, 118, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL to assist housework, references. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, respectable Girl as HOUSEMAID wait at table. Oxford Hotel, Eskrim-street.

WATER - Wanted, a smart, clean WATER Town Mill Pumping Engine. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, strong YOUTH or elderly Man, to work. 135, Fenchurch-street, Kentish.

CO. OF SERVANTS, from a family, want a respectable GIRL. Apply Mrs. Jones, 10, Park-street.

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Good Heads of families sep. at Mrs. Monroe's, 10, Park-street.
GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply Mrs. Taylor, Hubbard-st., Cambridge.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, for small family; thriffling; comfortable home for rentable, steady work; Protestant. - Apply Mrs. Adeline, Edith Villa, St. Paul.

HOUSE and Parlor Maid wanted. Mons V. Chamone, near railway station, Cambridge.

HOUSEMAID, French or English. General Servants wanted. Enquirement at Mrs. Gardiner's Registry Office, London.

LEIGHT PORTER - a young young MAN required. Apply, The Hubberton Co., Oxford Street.

A. M. HOSPITAL TENDERFEE

Wanted, a WARDEN and NURSE for the above (Man & Woman), salary, £20, with quarters and rations. Applications stating age, &c., accompanied by references, will be received by the undersigned up to Six o'clock.

Hon. Secretary,
STEVENSONS,

Ten-terfield, August 9, 1888.

REQUIRED, a young girl, as General Servant. References. Mrs. Cunningham, 6, Bass-street, Randsworth.

RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, assist housework & children, clean, sober, temperate, reliable. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

RESPECTABLE young Woman, as House and Parlour Maid; references. Cousin's Steyne Hotel, Manly.

SHIRT-IRONERS wanted at once. Pyrmont S.S. Works, Sydney Harbour.

(The Situation advertised by E. S. Y. is filled.)

USEFUL BOY wanted. Plavna, Billiard-avenue, Eltham Road.

WAITRESS (mid-day) competent HANDS wanted. Apply before 10 A.M., City Buffet, Margaret-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT, understands pick cooking. Apply 409, Cleveland-st., Surrey Hill.

WANTED, compact, efficient SERVANT, does all housework. Apply 434, Cleveland-st., Surrey Hill.

WANTED, strong Boy to sell wood. Apply No. 1, Wellington-road, Brighton.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, to assist housework, good homes. 30, Regent, Paddington.

WANTED, GARDENER, Green, useful, married. Woodley, Bournemouth.

WANTED, strong labouring MAN, married, live premises. Alfred House, Caterham-road, Redfern.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, good wages, references. Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, in clergyman's family, 3, Blackheath, competent General SERVANT. 83, Market-street, before 12.

WANTED, smart MAN, able groom and driver, coachman, stable boy, &c. Tottenham, King's Cross.

WANTED, House and Parlor Maid, young, private family. Robert L. Wood, Ladywood, 107, Margate-road.

WANTED, a Girl, 14, as LAUNDRESS HELP, 7½ weeks. Apply Mrs. Thompson's, Leicester, Castle-gate.

WANTED, a young General SERVANT; no cooking, sleep at home. 352, Gloucester-up, Wyndham-st.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14, to make bread for public sale. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, steady YOUTH, with knowledge of timber. T. Phillips, Timber-moor, 26, Emancipator-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, references. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, hungry BOY, must know town and suburbs. Apply with references Tuesday, 9 a.m. 3, Wyndham-st.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General SERVANT, references. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, respectable Girl as General SERVANT, references. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, NUSSING-MRS. Mrs. J. K. B. East.

WANTED, respectable Errand Boy, about 15, Ap. Mrs. Taylor, 12, Albert-road, Darlinghurst-road.

WANTED immediately, a good General SERVANT, references. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, MAN, to colour and clean one or two houses, must understand work. 101, Henderson-st., Alexandria.

WANTED, smart GROOM, for lively stable. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, BRUSHER and Funder for clothing factories. Schwartzberg and Reidy, 241, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart, respectable little BOY, for domestic duties. Apply Mrs. J. C. Smith, 7, Victoria-st., Plymouth.

WANTED, respectable MAN, 15 to 20, as WAITER. Apply, with references, 9 to 10 A.M., 852, George-street.

WANTED, young NURSERY-GIRL; references. Empire Hotel, St. James-street.

WANTED, smart, tidy HOUSKEEPER, to manage a Travelling Association. 119, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL to assist in housework, refs. required. Pyrmont House, Pyrmont-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, respectable, capable COOK, references. Apply at table. Oxford Hotel, Exmouth-street.

WANTED - Wanted, a smart, clean WAITER Town Hall Dining Rooms, 447 and 449, George-street.

WANTED, strong, active COOK, references. Apply at table. 12, Evelyn-street, Epswich.

WANTED, G. SERVANT, three in family, wage 12s.; useful Girl. Davie's Registry, Leichhardt.

WANTED, two smart, capable COOKS, references. Paramount-road, Leichhardt.

WANTED, a young Woman as General Servant, refs. references. Langensha, former Boycott, and Glen P. Williams, 12, Victoria-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, smart, capable COOK, references. Apply at table. Dinnis Roads, 117, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED by Ceylon Tea Company, 354, George-street, a useful BOY. Apply at 10 A.M.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL as WAITRESS. Apply, 10, Oxford-street, Sydney.

WANTED, respectable olderly MAN. Apply between 12 and 1 P.M., King-street.

WANTED, a good COOK, who can cook 3 minutes from station. Mrs. Ann's Registry, Ashfield, near the station.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to clean gentlemen's clothing. P. Henry, 123, William-street.

WANTED HOUSE-KEEPER, references. Apply at table. 10 good services. Mrs. Donnelly, 183, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a young Woman, as COOK. M. Handley, Pottery, Fols Point.

WANTED, KITCHEN-BOY, references. Apply at table. 10 good services. Mrs. Donnelly, 183, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a good HOOD-CARRIER. St. Charles, Regent-street, Burlington.

WANTED, NURSERY-GIRL, references. Apply at table. 10 good services. Mrs. Donnelly, 183, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a young Woman, as COOK. M. Handley, Pottery, Fols Point.

SEDGWY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, August 14, 1889.